

**CLAY COUNTY REPORT  
OF  
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN  
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES  
OF  
KENTUCKY**

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE  
PRESERVES COMMISSION  
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# Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

## Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

### STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none    E = endangered    T = threatened    S = special concern    H = historic    X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none    C = candidate    LT = listed as threatened    LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

### RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled

GU = Unrankable

G2 = Imperiled

G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

G3 = Vulnerable

G#Q = Questionable taxonomy

G4 = Apparently secure

G#T# = Intraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)

G5 = Secure

GH = Historic, possibly extinct

GNR = Unranked

GX = Presumed extinct

GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled

SU = Unrankable

S2 = Imperiled

S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

S3 = Vulnerable

S#Q = Questionable taxonomy

S4 = Apparently secure

S#T# = Intraspecific taxa

S5 = Secure

SNR = Unranked

SH = Historic, possibly extirpated

SNA = Not applicable

SX = Presumed extirpated

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):

S#B = Rank of breeding population

S#N = Rank of non-breeding population

S#M = Rank of transient population

### COUNT DATA FIELDS

# OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Clay	Vascular Plants	<i>Hypericum crux-andreae</i>	St. Peter's-wort	T /	G5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Moist or dry sandy woods, meadows and barrens. also pine flatwoods (Weakley 1998).									
Clay	Vascular Plants	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	White Walnut	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	MESIC WOODED RAVINES AND ALONG STREAMS									
Clay	Vascular Plants	<i>Lathyrus venosus</i>	Smooth Veiny Peavine	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	DRY TO MESIC SLOPE AND BOTTOMLAND FORESTS AND WOODLANDS, ESPECIALLY IN BASE-RICH SOILS (WEAKLEY 1998).									
Clay	Vascular Plants	<i>Podostemum ceratophyllum</i>	Threadfoot	S /	G5 / S3	12	0	0	0	0
	SWIFTLY FLOWING WATER, ATTACHED TO ROCKS IN RAPIDS OF LARGER RIVERS									
Clay	Vascular Plants	<i>Prenanthes crepidinea</i>	Nodding Rattlesnake-root	T /	G4 / S2	4	0	0	0	0
	Calcareous forests and thickets usually in alluvial areas.									
Clay	Vascular Plants	<i>Silphium wasiotense</i>	Appalachian Rosinweed	S / SOMC	G3? / S3?	27	0	2	0	0
	DRY- MESIC (CLOSED OR OPEN) WOODLANDS AND ADJ. ROADSIDES AND A RAVINE IN MIX MESOPHYTIC FOREST.									
Clay	Vascular Plants	<i>Solidago curtisii</i>	Curtis' Goldenrod	T /	G4G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Rich or open woods, chiefly in the uplands; base of bluffs and along bluff ledges (Steyermark 1975).									
Clay	Vascular Plants	<i>Thermopsis mollis</i>	Soft-haired Thermopsis	E /	G3G4 / S1	4	0	0	0	0
	Dry wood slopes and ridges.									
Clay	Gastropods	<i>Anguispira rugoderma</i>	Pine Mountain Tigersnail	E /	G2 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	FOUND ABOUT OLD LOGS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF PINE MOUNTAIN (HUBRICHT 1985). SEEMS MOST ACTIVE ON THE SURFACE DURING THE SPRING AND FALL WHEN THE WEATHER IS RELATIVELY COOL, BUT BURROWS INTO ROTTING WOOD AND SOIL DURING HOT SUMMER AND COLD WINTER WEATHER.									
Clay	Gastropods	<i>Mesomphix rugeli</i>	Wrinkled Button	T /	G4 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	UNDER LEAF LITTER ON WOODED HILLSIDES OR ON MOUNTAINS (HUBRICHT 1985).									
Clay	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Anodontoides denigratus</i>	Cumberland Papershell	E / SOMC	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	INHABITS SAND, SILT, MUD, AND SMALL GRAVEL OFTEN NEAR COBBLE AND BOULDERS IN POOLS AND RUNS WITH SLOW CURRENT IN SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS.									
Clay	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Epioblasma triquetra</i>	Snuffbox	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	6	2	1	0	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrar and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Clay	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Fusconaia subrotunda subrotunda</i>	Longsolid	S /	G3T3 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	GRAVEL BARS AND DEEP POOLS IN LARGE RIVERS AND LARGE TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (AHLSTEDT 1984, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967).									
Clay	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Villosa lienosa</i>	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	5	2	0	0	0
	INHABITS SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED RIVERS, USUALLY IN SHALLOW WATER ON A SAND/MUD/DETRITUS BOTTOM (PARMALEE 1967, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).									
Clay	Crustaceans	<i>Cambarus parvoculus</i>	Mountain Midget Crayfish	T /	G4 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	ROCKY STREAMS (HOBBS 1989).									
Clay	Insects	<i>Dryobius sexnotatus</i>	Sixbanded Longhorn Beetle	T / SOMC	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Appears to be dependent on climax hardwood forest habitat, where it principally lives on sugar maple and, to a lesser extent, beech and elm (Perry et al. 1974, Schweitzer 1989). Mid June to mid July is when adults are typically found (Mike Bratton, pers comm).									
Clay	Insects	<i>Ophiogomphus howei</i>	Pygmy Snaketail	T / SOMC	G3 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	SAND AND GRAVEL IN SWIFTLY FLOWING, UNPOLLUTED AND UNDAMMED RIVERS (CARLE 1987, COOK 1992).									

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Clay	Fishes	<i>Ichthyomyzon fossor</i>	Northern Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
		SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZE UPLAND STREAMS WHERE ADULTS LIVE IN SAND-GRAVEL BOTTOMS OF CLEAN RIFFLES AND RACEWAYS (BURR AND WARREN 1986, PAGE AND BURR 1991). AMMOCOETES REQUIRE MIXED SAND, SILT, AND DEBRIS IN QUIET WATER.								
Clay	Reptiles	<i>Eumeces anthracinus</i>	Coal Skink	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		The habitat generally consists of humid wooded areas with abundant leaf litter and loose rocks; often the lizard occurs in the vicinity of springs, swamps, and bogs, but it also inhabits clearcuts, highway and powerline rights-of-way (Hulse et al. 2001), rocky bluffs above creek valleys, dry, rocky, south-facing hillsides (Johnson 2000), and dry shale barrens (West Virginia). Individuals often shelter under logs and rocks near water. Sometimes they take refuge in water. One nest was under a piece of shale (Mount 1975).								
Clay	Breeding Birds	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
		FOREST AND OPEN WOODLAND, CONIFEROUS, MIXED, OR DECIDUOUS, PRIMARILY IN CONIF. IN MORE NORTHERN AND MOUNTAINOUS PORTION OF RANGE (B83 COM01NA). MIGRATES THROUGH VARIOUS HABITATS, MAINLY ALONG RIDGES, LAKESHORES, & COASTLINES (B83NAT01NA).								
Clay	Breeding Birds	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	0	1	0	0	0
		Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)								
Clay	Mammals	<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
		Rafinesque's big-eared bats use a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along cliffhines, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc. Apparently less frequently use tree cavities.								